(b) the reasons for rise in the number of such patients in the said district; and

(c) the measures being taken to control such kind of diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) The number of patients suffering from TB in district Korba of Chhattisgarh are not on the rise. However due to increased awareness and diagnostic and treatment facilities made available under RNTCP, detection of TB cases has increased in the district. As per 1st quarterly report of 2005, the total case detection rate in the district Korba is 90 per lakh which is still less than the national norm of 137 per lakh.

Revised National TB Control Programme (RNTCP), widely known as DOTS, which is a WHO recommended strategy, with the objective of achieving cure rate of 85% of new sputum positive cases and to detect at leat 70% of such cases, is being implemented in the country since year 1997 in a phased manner. Presently, about 1030 million population in more than 575 districts/reporting units has been covered under the revised strategy. To make the programme more accessible to larger segments of the population, and to supplement the Government efforts in this direction, emphasis is being given to also involve medical colleges, all general hospitals, private practitioners and NGOs in the programme. It is envisaged to cover the entire country under the Revised Strategy during the current year (2005),The information in respect of Asthma is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**AIDS patients**

†585. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of AIDS patients in India has reached over 50 lakhs as per a report of World Bank;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to check its spread as an epidemic, create awareness about it and to make available the resources to infected persons; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the results achieved so far through the efforts made by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) No, Sir. The World Bank has published a report titled "HIV/AIDS Treatment and Prevention in India" in June 2004. There is no mention that the number of AIDS patients in India has reached over 50 lakhs.

However, National AIDS Control Organization, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, conducts annual round of HIV sentinel surveillance in designated sentinel sites all over the country. One such round was conducted in 2004 from July to September 2004. Based on this set of data, it is estimated that there are 51.34 lakh HIV infections in the country. The number of AIDS cases reported by the States/UTs till 31st March, 2005 is 1,03,857.

(b) In order to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS in India, Govt. of India has launched a comprehensive National AIDS Control Programme, currently under implementation throughout the country as a centrally sponsored scheme under following components:-

- Preventive interventions for high-risk populations through targeted interventions adopting a multi-pronged strategy including peer counseling and behaviour change communication.
- Preventive interventions for the general population through programmes for blood safety, voluntary counseling and testing services, Pervention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT), Information Education and Communication (IEC).
- Provision of low cost care and support services by providing community care services, treatment of opportunistic infections and prevention of occupational exposure. Free ART services have also been started from 2004-05 through selected hospitals.
- Collaborative efforts to promote inter-sectoral programme activities including workplace interventions and public-private partnerships.

- Build technical and managerial capacities for programme implementation through Surveillance, Training, Monitoring and Evaluation, Technical Resource Groups, operational research and Programme management.

(c) Various achievements made under National AIDS Control Programme are as follows:

- National AIDS Prevention & Control Policy and National Blood Policy are in place, to prevent the epidemic from further spread and reduce the socio-economic impact.
- State AIDS Control Societies have been constituted at State/ UT level as an autonomous body for implementation of programme activities.
- To ensure early diagnosis and management of sexually transmitted diseases (STD), 735 STD clinics are supported by providing necessary consumables and drugs.
- 804 Voluntary Counselling Testing Centers are already in existence, in order to provide access to people for voluntary HIV testing with pre and post test counseling.
- Free Antiretro-viral therapy is being provided in 25 centres in public sector hospitals.
- 965 Targeted Intervention projects are implemented through Non Governmental Organisations to prevent HIV spread among high-risk populations.
- In order to provide care for terminally ill patients suffering from HIV/AIDS, 51 community care centers have been established in high prevalent States.
- 307 PPTCT centres are providing a package of services for preventive intervention for transmission from HIV infected mothers to their children.
- Provision of one functional Blood Bank in each district to ensure safety of blood and blood products. 1020 blood banks are persently supported under the programme.

- 670 sentinel sites were established in identified clinics and Targetted Intervention projects to track progression of HIV epidemic in the country.
- Coverage of 64,453 schools under School AIDS education programme.
- For the management of "Opportunistic Infections" for people living with HIV/AIDS, financial support is being provided to major hospitals in all States/UTs of the Country.

**AIIMS like hospitals in Chhattisgarh**

†586. SHRIMATI KAMLA MANHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up AIIMS like hospitals in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, whether necessary survey has been carried out in the State for setting up such hospitals; and

(c) the location in the State where said hospitals would be set up and expected cost thereof and capacity earmarked therefor and by when the work for the same would begin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY) *inter alia*, there is a proposal to set up one AIIMS-like institution at Raipur, Chhattisgarh. The location of the Institution has been selected by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government after inspecting the various sites proposed by the Government of Chhattisgarh. The capital cost for setting up an AIIMS like institution has been estimated at Rs. 286.9 crores. The institution will consist of 500 bedded hospital providing medical treatment in 39 speciality/Super speciality disciplines with additional super-speciality beds and ICU beds. It would also provide under-graduate medical education with 100 intake capacity per year and PG/doctoral courses in various speciality/Super speciality discipines with admission capacities as per MCI norms. Necessary clearances are being obtained for implementation of PMSSY Scheme. Pending these clearances, start-

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.